

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	
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ARMY review completed.

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12 February 1957

FACTORS AFFECTING MORALE AT THE JAN KRASICKI AIR FORCE OFFICERS'

(FLYING) SCHOOL IN DEBLIN

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FACTORS AFFECTING MORALE AT THE JAN KRASICKI AIR FORCE OFFICERS'
(FLYING) SCHOOL IN DEBLIN

A. MORALE AND DISCIPLINE

1. Officer, Cadet and Career NCO Morale

[redacted] the flying cadets' morale [redacted] at the Air Force Officers' (Flying) School in DEBLIN (N51-34, E21-50) was good because they were well-fed, well-housed and well-treated. The cadets had their own mess facilities. The school officers and career NCOs shared the same type of facilities but separate from the cadets. The principle reason for some slight dissatisfactions among cadets were the heavy doses of political indoctrination to which the students were subjected.

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2. Morale of Conscripts

[redacted] based on his personal observations and the prevalent talk among students, the conscripts were very dissatisfied with their lot. Principle reasons for this seemed to be poor food, poor accommodations and generally harsh treatment received by them from the officers. The general feeling of the EM towards officers was one of resentful obedience.

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3. Violations of Discipline

The approximately 10 cells at the post guard house were always filled [redacted] Both cadets and enlisted personnel were kept in this guard house where inmates were not segregated.

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[redacted] These cadets, when released were required to make up the lost training. As an example of the measures taken for disciplinary infractions, cadets could and sometimes did receive up to one month's restriction to quarters. During this period the individual attended classes, but returned to quarters immediately afterwards. No one was dropped from school as the result of confinement.

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At the discretion of the Battalion Commander, meetings of the students were organized once a month for the purpose of discussing the disciplinary problems of the school. The date and time of the meeting was always published on the bulletin board. During three meetings, individuals were selected by name as examples of good or bad discipline. Students discussed these cases and were asked to offer solutions to each problem. During subsequent meetings, these same cases were again introduced to show whether the individuals had or had not improved himself.

[redacted] the names of three cadets who were mentioned during these meetings as examples of poor discipline and bad scholastic records. They were:

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DUDEK (fnu)	Poor student and a disciplinary problem
JEDRUCH (fnu)	A poor student
TOMOWIAK	A poor student and a disciplinary problem.

The above three students were later dismissed from school.

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Cadets SOBCZAK, Stanislaw and ZIETAL, Zbigniew were often praised as good examples of what a cadet should be. Cadet KAJKA, Jan at the end of the fifth month was mentioned as a poor student and a disciplinary problem but at later meetings it was announced that he had improved.

An example of a disciplinary problem at the school occurred in October 1955 when three cadets, BIALAS, Zdzislaw, JURCZAK, Janus, and ZAWADSKI, Zbigniew were placed on orders to travel to the hospital in OTWOCK (N52-08, E21-19) for a physical examination due to illness. Upon completion of this examination, the three cadets failed to return to the school but went instead to their homes located in the WARSAW area. When the company commander heard of this he and the first sergeant of the company immediately went after them, apprehended them, and brought them back to the school. They were confined to the guardhouse several days and were then released pending trial. Two days later they were taken to WARSAW for a one-day trial where BIALAS received eight months restriction to the company, JURCZAK received five months restriction to the company and ZAWADSKI was dismissed from the school. The above story was published in military orders and disseminated throughout the school.

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the following cadets spent time in the guardhouse because of unknown infractions of rules: CHMIELEWSKI, Zbigniew, GRZEDORCZYK, Eugenius, KAMINSKI (fnu) BIENKOWSKI, (fnu) and KASSNER (fnu).

the following story of KASSNER: Sometime in March 1955, the girl friend of KASSNER came to the school to visit him. As she did not have a place to stay overnight, KASSNER's Company Commander, 1st Lt CHOJNACKI, met her and offered to let her stay in his quarters. The girl accepted and during her stay in the Lieutenant's quarters the Lieutenant tried to seduce her but she resisted his advances. Later she told KASSNER of the incident. The Lieutenant, because he had been rejected and in spite, allegedly began to "ride" KASSNER. Allegedly he had him frequently put into the guard house for various unknown reasons and later wrote up a recommendation that KASSNER be dropped from the school because of bad anti-disciplinary habits. As a result, KASSNER was eventually returned to civilian life.

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4. Leave and Passes

Although the conscripts could theoretically be given up to two weeks leave per year, the leaves and passes were few and far between.

The flying cadets were officially authorized twenty-eight days leave per year, although frequently they did not receive the entire amount.

Air Force pilots were authorized up to forty-five days leave and other officers and career NCOs on duty at the school up to 30 days per year.

B. MISCELLANEOUS DATA AFFECTING MORALE

1. Food

the caloric allowance was higher for the officers and cadets than for the conscript personnel; however, he could not quote figures. This information was given to him by his officers (nu). Below is a typical daily menu for the cadets at the school:

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BREAKFAST

Black or white bread

Butter

A grain cereal

Coffee

DINNER

Meat (7 decagrams)

Potatoes (amount varied)

Cucumber, cabbage etc

Pudding or Fruit

SUPPER

Black or white bread

Marmalade (never
butter)

Soup

Coffee

2. Medical Facilities

A dispensary, located on the school grounds, took care of minor medical ailments for all post personnel. A doctor was on duty both day and night. No regular time was specified for minor ailments and emergency treatment. However, in the case of more serious ailments not requiring hospitalization, a sick call period was conducted at the dispensary every Monday and Friday from 1700 to 1900 hours. The examinations and/or treatments were handled by medical officers from the post hospital.

3. Pay and Allowances

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each student upon entry into an officer candidate school of the armed forces was given the rank of cadet (Pod Chorazy) and received the following pay:

1st year	50 zloty per month
2d year	63 zloty per month
3d year	80 zloty per month

Upon graduation and commissioning as a second lieutenant (Pod Porucznik), he received 1,020 zloty per month, plus uniforms and subsistence in kind. This applied to pilots.

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Regarding the pay rates for enlisted grades, the only rates were private (Strzelec) who received eight zloty per month and corporal (Kapral) who received 18 zloty per month. This applied to all of the Armed Forces.

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4. Officer Promotion Requirements

a second lieutenant had to be in grade three years to be eligible for promotion to first lieutenant, four years as first lieutenant to captain, and five years as captain to major. Time in grade, however, could be reduced by promotion based on merit.

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Lieutenant Colonel PARCHOMICZ (fnu) Chief of Staff of the Air Force Officers School in DEBLIN, was promoted sooner due to service in Korea.

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In addition to the time in grade requirement, a major, to be promoted to lieutenant colonel must have attended an unidentified special school to prepare himself for the grade of lieutenant colonel.

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5. Civilian Attitude Toward the Military

The attitude of the civilian population in DEBLIN towards school personnel was hostile. [redacted] Stories were circulated among the students that prior to 1950 several Polish officers had been murdered in DEBLIN by unidentified personnel. [redacted] the post was commanded at that time by unidentified Soviet officers. The students were called "Stalin's Foster-children" (Stalinowce Wychowanci) by the civilians. [redacted]

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